

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3a/214d.
On Demand 3a/234d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1853)

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September 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 63 60

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.76.

September 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 95 72

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

二月九日十一月一號

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\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SWEDISH SENSATION.

Who Count Luxburg Is.—London, September 10.
The Daily Express says that Count Luxburg was formerly German Consul in Calcutta.

No Action by Allies.—London, September 10.

Reuter learns that no action is contemplated by the Allies regarding the Swedish disclosures. It is not a question of a quarrel between the Allies and the Swedish people; who are expected to strongly disavow what has happened. It is hoped that the Swedish Government will take an early opportunity of explaining the affair. It is well known that there is a small military group in Sweden who might approve of such behaviour as has occurred, but it is confidently expected that the bulk of the Swedish people will share the view of the world at large of the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues of Germany.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

Strange Demand by General Korniloff.—London, September 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, wiring on September 9, says that M. Kerensky has issued a proclamation in which he announces that General Korniloff has demanded that he should hand over all the civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new Government. M. Kerensky refuses and orders General Korniloff to hand over his Commandership-in-Chief. General Klembovsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Front, who will be, provisionally, the Generalissimo, is remaining at Pskov. M. Kerensky also proclaims martial law in the town and district of Petrograd and appeals to all citizens to maintain order for the defence of the country.

The Exodus From Petrograd.—London, September 10.

Telegrams from Petrograd indicate growing nervousness. Departing trains are crowded. There are long queues at all stations and booking offices. The Government is offering facilities for the removal of stores, cargoes and private effects.

Safeguarding the Fruits of the Revolution.

London, September 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff's demand for supreme power was conveyed to M. Kerensky by the ex Premier, Prince Lvoff. In the demand General Korniloff said that he would form a new Government at his pleasure. The authenticity of the summons is confirmed in a telegraphic conversation between General Korniloff and M. Kerensky. M. Kerensky's proclamation continues:—"Considering the demand as an attempt in certain quarters to profit by the country's difficult situation to establish a state of things contrary to the aims of the Revolution, the Government recognised the necessity of changing me, for the safety of the Fatherland and the freedom of the Republic regime, to take urgent and indispensable measures to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power of the Revolution."

General Korniloff Denounced.—London, September 10.

M. Kerensky has issued a message to the military and civil authorities throughout Russia declaring that General Korniloff has betrayed the Fatherland and the Revolution. General Lukomsky is also a traitor, as he refused to obey the Provisional Government's order to take over General Korniloff's command, indicating the possibility of civil war at the front. General Korniloff will be punished for treason. The Government is taking measures to prevent General Korniloff directing detachments. The Petrograd Workmen's Committee suggests that the Army and Navy should refuse to obey General Korniloff's and General Lukomsky's orders.

THE RIGA FRONT.

Germany's Best Regiments Assembling.—London, September 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is reported from Headquarters that the Germans have sent their best regiments, including nearly the whole of the Guard, from the south-west front to the north.

Aerial Attacks in Gulf of Riga.—London, September 10.

A Russian wireless official message states:—"In the direction of Riga, in the region of Pakov, our rearguards are holding back attacks on the Bartsik line. Enemy hydroplanes in the Baltic dropped forty bombs on the Tserik batteries, but without result. Sixteen air machines twice attacked our torpedo boats in the Gulf of Riga, but without result. Enemy minesweepers are working at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. An enemy submarine blew up a tug in the Finland Gulf."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Summary of the Booty.—London, September 10.

An Italian official report states:—"An attack on our positions at Monte Granda and Gaeisrood, on the Uarnia front, failed. Our pressure continues north-east of Gorizia. The booty captured since the battle began includes 145 guns, 94 trench mortars, 322 machine guns, and 11,196 rifles."

RUSSIAN PURCHASE OF SILVER.

London, September 10.

The Times New York correspondent says there is an unconfirmed report that Russia has bought a million sterling's worth of silver from China.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

London, September 10.

It appears that the Socialists refused to participate in the new Birot Cabinet, thus being mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that Socialist Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist Party.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

New British Positions Consolidated.—London, September 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—"We consolidated the positions which we captured yesterday south-east of Hargicourt. We drove off raiders east of Loos and Armentières."

British Thrust Admitted.—London, September 10.

A German wireless official message states:—"The English pressed us back at Hargicourt and Villers. We regained the former position. We penetrated the French lines east of Samogneux and took a hundred prisoners. During August, sixty-four of our aeroplanes were missing and four balloons were brought down. The enemy lost thirty-seven balloons and 295 aeroplanes."

Important Enemy Defeat.—London, September 10.

A French communiqué states:—"The artillery duel continued violently all night long on both banks of the Marne. We completed our success of September 9. In the sector of Fosses and Cuiseaux Woods we overcame resistance. Isolated groups took more prisoners. The Germans did not renew their attempts here. The importance of the enemy's defeat yesterday is confirmed. He counter-attacked successively with great fury, despite extremely heavy losses owing to our fire. We repelled at several points as many as five successive attacks, annihilating part of the attacking units."

British Capture Prisoners.—London, September 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Ligny-en-Bray and also to the south-east of St. Julian. The enemy raided and advanced to the south-east of St. Janshoek. We established the position. There has been reciprocal artillery firing to the east of Ypres. We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours are missing."

An Airmen's Record.—London, September 10.

A French communiqué states:—"On the right bank of the Marne, there have been violent artillery duels in the region of Hill 314 and Bois des Fosses. Captain Gaymard destroyed his fifth German aeroplane."

Some Interesting Incidents.—London, September 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued a despatch on recent incidents indicating the general nature of the work at the front. It includes the following:—"A small party of Scottish troops patrolling the Bapaume-Osmeau road ambushed two parties of the enemy, after a two hours' wait, killing and wounding several without inflicting a casualty. A New Zealand non-commissioned officer on August 28 swam a river and reconnoitred for five and a half hours. He found a raft, on which he returned. Later he led a patrol across and surprised a German post, killing the occupants and returning safely. The enemy forced a patrol of Indian cavalry to dismount and withdraw to a wood on the Epehy sector. The patrol counter-attacked and cleared out the enemy."

IN THE BALKANS.

London, September 10.
A German wireless official message states:—"We repulsed the Russo-Romanians between the Trotus and Oituz Valleys. Our advance guards retreated before the French north-west of Lake Malik."

London, September 10.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—"The enemy violently bombarded Russian positions between Lakes Presba and Malik and west thereof. Our detachments crossed the Devoli, taking thirty Austrian prisoners. We advanced northwards and occupied the villages of Gradists, Bobac Monastir, Legor and Gribai."

GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERNED.

London, September 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Cadiz states that a German submarine, U293, has entered the harbour owing to lack of lubricants. It was immediately interned.

The U293 is a 600-ton submarine with a crew of thirty. The commander, who is aged twenty-six, is a Lieutenant and possesses the Iron Cross.

GERMANY'S NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY.

London, September 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Vorwärts states that the new patriotic party in Germany, mentioned yesterday, is merely a new metamorphosis of the Pan-Germans. It expresses the opinion that it signifies a growing nervousness.

THE DECLINING ROUBLE.

London, September 10.

The rouble is steadily depreciating. Thirty now equal £1.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.

Enver Pasha, the commander of the First Turkish Army, has arrived in Berlin.

PAPAL INTERVIEW DENIED.

Rome, Sept. 10.

The Vatican has published a strong denial of the Pope's interview of the 6th last.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SWEDISH SENSATION.

Unpardonable Breach of Neutrality.—London, Sept. 10.

All the newspapers take a most serious view of the disclosures regarding Sweden, which are denounced as a grave and unpardonable breach of neutrality, while the revelations of the perfidy of Luxburg, one of the arch ruffians of Germany's public service, are likened to the achievements of Bernstorff and von Papen. Confidence is expressed that the Swedish people are innocent. The whole trouble is due to the pro-German clique, which must be rooted out but the people must give tangible proof of friendliness to the Allies if trouble is to be avoided. It is noteworthy that the Socialists are the strongest individual party in Sweden, but the present governing class is ultra Conservative. Sweden is at present in the throes of a general election and the revelations will probably influence the results.

Will Sweden be Forced into War?

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Swedish exposure has created a sensation throughout the country. It is believed it may force Sweden into war unless the officials are punished for an offence which is characterised as unparalleled in modern diplomacy. It is expected that an immediate effect will be extreme precautions in granting licences for exports to Sweden.

Then "New York Herald" states: "It will prove an object lesson in Prussian friendship to the Argentine. Simultaneously with Luxburg's treachery Sweden has been crying out against the iniquity of the embargo preventing the use of America's supplies in the profitable business of feeding Germany."

The "Sun" anticipates that when the cynical insolence and the brutal contempt of neutral lives and rights are realised the Argentine will properly attend to this business.

M. Nordvall, a member of the Swedish Economic Mission, forecasts the recall of M. Löwen, the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, but he declared that no Swede would be a party to such heartless proceedings. Furthermore, owing to ill-health, M. Löwen possibly mistook the contents of the messages as harmless business communications.

A Denial.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.

The Swedish Minister has denied the statements regarding the actions of the Legation and has refused to make a further statement.

NO FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

London, Sept. 10.

Reuter learns that on Sunday night there were no developments in the Swedish situation. The Swedish Minister was visited at the Legation and disclaimed all knowledge of the affair.

According to "The Times" Luxburg has left Buenos Aires.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Struggle for Supremacy.

Udine, Sept. 9.

There has been no abatement in the weather. The fight for the heights north-east of Gorizia is continuing day and night and has reached the climax of ferocity owing to the Italians and Austrians in equal numbers, strength and determination struggling in a circumscribed area where it is impossible to employ more men or artillery. Gaps in the ranks are filled instantly. The forces thus remain balanced. During the past twelve hours the Italians have assaulted five times.

Austrian Regiment Annihilated.

London, Sept. 10.

Despite a terrific resistance by the Austrians north-east of Gorizia and deadly artillery fire and machine-gunning the Italians are slowly loosening the enemy's grip. Before Hermida the Austrian counter-blow gained a limited success, the advanced elements withdrawing in order to rectify and strengthen the straggling positions gained up to the present which constitute their only defensible line hereabouts until the Generalissimo is ready for another push. As an instance of the most stubborn enemy assaults between Korite and Selc an entire Austrian regiment on one short section assaulted a battalion, but concealed machine-guns opened fire at a range of five yards and practically the whole regiment was annihilated. The airmen are performing heroic feats above the mountain peaks. One Italian in order to prevent an opponent's escape rammed him and perished with his opponent.

FRENCH CABINET HITCH.

Paris, Sept. 10.

An unexpected hitch has occurred in making up the new Cabinet. M. Bélot has abandoned the task owing to the refusal of the Socialists to participate. This has meant dropping of M. Painlevé and M. Thomas, two of the most prominent ex-Ministers, who are bound to accept the dismissions of their party.

FINNISH SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

Helsingfors, Sept. 10.

The newspaper "Vetcher Novremya" announces that the Senate has drafted a Bill for the final separation of Finland and this will be presented as an ultimatum to the Provisional Government.

PORTUGUESE SHIP BLOWN UP.

London, Sept. 10.

Lloyd's representative at Marseilles states that the Portuguese steamer Alentejo, which was requisitioned by the Portuguese Government, blew up in the harbour. There was no loss of life.

RUSSIAN CABINET SPLIT.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.

The "Moscow Gazette" announces a fresh split in the Cabinet between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.76.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:

American Troops' Detective Cartridges.

Washington, September 4.—General Creaser is holding an investigation in connection with complaints made regarding the cartridges supplied to the American troops now in France, and it has developed that about two per cent of these are impaired in usefulness by the presence of a small quantity of bromate which delays the explosion for a fraction of a second. Steps have already been taken to see that no further ammunition of this sort is supplied to the men.

U.S. Sugar Consumption.

Washington, September 4.—The Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, has asked the nation to reduce its consumption of sugar in order to avert a shortage in the supply required by America's Allies in the present war.

Negroes Enlisted for Stevedore Work.

Washington, September 4.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has authorised the enlistment of a regiment of 2,400 negro stevedores, who will be used in handling the supplies for the expeditionary forces sent to Europe.

No U.S. Grain for Holland.

New York, September 4.—The Export Board has refused Holland's request to be allowed to import American grain.

American Navy As Convoy.

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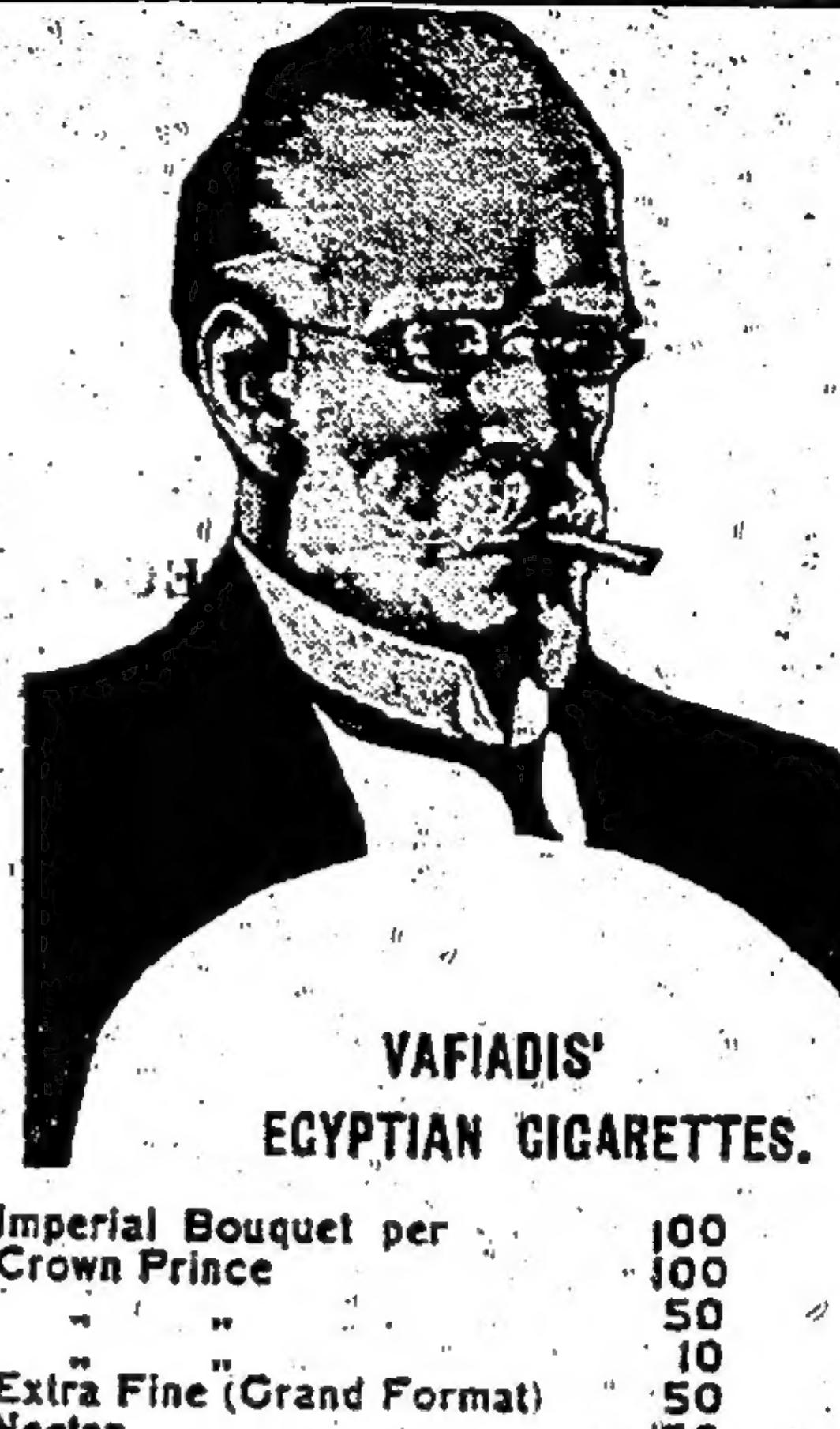
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

MORE TALK OF PEACE.

Reports of peace are in the air once more. Germany is again said to be, as she was some few months ago, ready and willing to discuss a truce—which everybody wants, but which, unfortunately, nobody seems to know exactly how to obtain. In Germany, we read in a telegram that has reached London from Copenhagen, a "great sensation" has just been caused, owing to an declaration by Dr. Michaelis, the recently-appointed Imperial Chancellor, to the effect that Germany would shortly be able to publish peace terms. That this statement has been received by the Germans in the manner stated seems proof positive that Germany is still keenly anxious for a cessation of hostilities and for an opportunity to discuss peace terms—particularly terms drawn up by one of her own statesmen; for in that case she is not likely to be so disappointed as to the outcome of such a discussion as she might otherwise be.

No doubt the German Government is more than ever eager at present to endeavour to submit fresh peace terms, for everybody knows precisely what inspires it to take such a course. It will be remembered that shortly after the regrettable collapse of Rumania, the station that Germany naturally fell was followed by an offer to the other belligerents to discuss terms which Germany, flushed with pride by her victory, had at once formulated. The nature of the terms will be well within the recollection of all and it will be recalled that the Allies soon let Germany understand that, notwithstanding her apparently favourable position on the map, nothing was to be gained by deluding herself into the belief that such terms as suggested would for a moment be acceptable to the Allies. Germany, however, doubtless misguided by her invincible arrogance, apparently thought otherwise, and it required the smart retort that the Allies administered, chiefly at the instigation of Great Britain, to bring Germany to her senses. During the past few days the world has been reading of the Russian debacle and of the advances made by German troops in the Riga region. Such an advance can be looked upon with relative equanimity by the Allies, as it is not likely seriously to affect the general situation in the war, and certainly not on the Western Front. Germany, however, seems to think that what she has been lucky enough to do at Riga gives her once more an opportunity of presenting peace proposals. The terms are soon to be published, we read, and in consequence Germany is very much excited.

Meantime, the Allies await the official announcement calmly but not without considerable interest as to the probable character of Germany's latest suggestions. There are many forces in Germany and in Austria-Hungary that are working assiduously for peace. Understanding the general situation better than the Prussian officials, and being less influenced by arrogance, these forces approach the question in a different spirit. The vast majority of the Germans, it is stated in *Vorwärts*, "favour peace by an understanding." This at least seems to point to a desire on the part of the Germans to approach the subject in a reasonable manner. The advice of Herr Schiedemann, to the effect that Germany should repudiate her pan-German aims, would, if carried out, immediately go a long way towards peace being realized. The ferment in Austria-Hungary regarding the desire for peace seems to be even more keen than before, for we are assured that Austria has been exerting the strongest pressure to induce Germany towards peace, "and has been sending feelers in other directions, especially to London." So strongly manifested has become the desire that a German "patriotic party," doubtless composed of Jungs and pan-Germanic cranks, has been formed to promote a war spirit in opposition to the tendencies represented by the Reichstag Majority's resolution. When it is found necessary for Germany to set about to create a "war spirit" it is not difficult to realize that the real feeling in Germany and Austria-Hungary is one of depression and that the need for an immediate peace on almost any conditions is fast becoming imperative. Meantime, the Allies, daily growing in strength and confidence, can afford to wait for Germany's latest peace suggestions.

The Canton Muddle.

From our Canton correspondent's letter which appeared in yesterday's issue it will have been seen that the Summer madness of the Kuomintang Party still persists. We have in the Southern capital at the moment all the essential ingredients for a comic opera. Dr. Sun, we read, is to convoke the mock Parliament once again, and there is to be a lantern procession in celebration of the event. Presumably, the notorious figurehead in all this business will appear on the scene in all the glory of his Generalissimo's \$300 uniform, which is said to be of a most gorgeous design. Were it not for the serious aspect of these developments, the whole thing would be intensely laughable. But when, we wonder, is the Central Government going to step in and pull down the curtain on this semi-dramatic farce? Here we have a group of discontents and disseekers constituting themselves an irresponsible Government, casting all manner of flies and assuming a bewildering variety of titles. Precisely why, nobody seems to have the faintest idea. And while one half talk of "independence," the remainder still shows deference to the orders from Peking. It is a hopeless muddle, and what results of value the instigators expect to arise from it, it would be idle to speculate upon. Such a situation could exist nowhere else than in China. Surely it is high time the Central Government asserted its authority and brought these madcaps to their senses.

Heroes All.

We are sure there will be widespread satisfaction felt throughout the Empire that His Majesty the King has decided that the men of the original Expeditionary Force are to be given a distinctive decoration for the part they took in the earliest and most critical phase of the war. While nothing but praise can be paid of the splendid heroism of all ranks of our New Army, special recognition is due to those gallant men who, at the first sign of war, nobly came forward and bore the brunt of the initial battles. Many of these were the men of the old Army—some of the finest fighting material ever seen—but many others were Territorials who, with a lofty conception of their duties as citizens of a great liberty-loving Empire, stepped into the breach when the call came. We all know how magnificently they fought in the first battles of the war, how they stammered the German orach and saved France from the fate of Belgium. Thousands laid down their lives cheerfully for the Allied cause, but a remnant remains—men, many of whom have been continuously fighting for over three years, with perhaps only one or two brief spells of leave. They are the stuff of which true Britons are made, and no honour can be too great for them.

Patriotic and Generous.—The Hongkong Tramway Company, which, as we stated yesterday, has announced a new arrangement by which members of His Majesty's Forces in the Colony will benefit is heartily to be congratulated upon its patriotic spirit and generosity. What is being done by the Company means something very substantial in actual money. The Company, up to date, has carried free no fewer than 222,636 soldiers and volunteers while on military duty, and has supplied no fewer than 591 special cars. These figures, we learn, represent a cash value of no less than \$20,930.80 in the case of tickets used, and of \$2,990.00 for the special cars, which brings home very convincingly to all that the Company's action is one of a very generous character.

By the new arrangement, Naval as well as Military members of the Forces are privileged to travel on the Company's cars when in uniform for half-fare, and the men may so travel whether on pleasure or on duty. Patriotic and magnificent efforts such as those mentioned deserve recognition by the public, and we have therefore much pleasure in commanding the Hongkong Tramway Company's splendid nation, which, in view of the recent revelations regarding Service pay, will assuredly be appreciated by those whom it benefits.

DAY BY DAY.

TAKAWAY THE SWORD STATES CAN BE SAVED WITHOUT IT: BRING THE PEN!—Lord Lytton.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 65th birthday of the Right Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3.23/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Bather Robbed.

The Police have received a report from J. Marshall, Jr., to the effect that, while he was bathing at North Point on Sunday, some person entered his dressing room and stole from his coat pocket a silver watch, valued at \$14.

Opium Possession.

An old Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium other than Hongkong Government opium. Inspector Gordon said the man was arrested while he was going on board a vessel bound for Swatow. The stuff was found in a basket. Defendant, who admitted possession, said he had brought the drug from Annan for a friend. He also admitted having some opium drops. His Worship fined him \$20 for being in possession of the prepared opium and \$10 in regard to the opium drops.

Nothing to Steal.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to enter No. 4, Warrant Officers' Quarters, Kennedy Road, with intent to commit a felony. Henry Thomas Cox, Quartermaster Sergeant in the Royal Engineers, said that as he was passing the quarters he saw defendant at the door with a key in the lock. Witness went into the flat, which was stored with furniture which defendant was presumably trying to get at. Defendant ran away but was found and taken to the Police Station. Defendant said that he was not going to steal because there was nothing to steal. The chief carpenter gave him the orders to go in. The case was adjourned for the attendance of the carpenter.

Slighted Love.

On Friday, at 13, Wo On Lin, a love scene was enacted which ended in a quarrel between a man and a maid. The young lady was proceeding upstairs to the abode of her parents on the third floor, when she was accosted by a young gallant who lived on the ground floor. He told her "the story which never grows old," but, in doing so, he used language more expressive than polite, with the result that the fair one gave him in charge of an Indian constable. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, the young girl said that defendant had insulted her by his professions of love. His Worship solved the difficulty, probably having in mind the maxim that true love never runs smoothly, by binding defendant over for six months in the sum of \$50.

'THE FANTASTICS.'

A Theatrical Novelty Promised.

Mr. Frederic Shipman, the well-known entrepreneur, in his capacity of amusement-entrepreneur, has realized that a very considerable portion of the community delights in being amused and, for the time being, forgetting the troubles that harass them. In accordance with this belief, Mr. Shipman has formed a company which he terms the "Fantastics," and which he claims will accommodate time and care at any rate for two-and-a-half hours. He has selected singers, dancers, comedians, acrobats, berlesqueurs, etc., to make an appetizing pot pourri for even the most blasé theatre-goer.

The "Fantastics" will open their comprehensive tour in Manila, and are due in Hongkong some time in October. The "Fantastics" will assuredly be appreciated by those whom it benefits.

SHIPWRECKED GOODS.

Two Chinese Fired for Possession.

A man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having shipwrecked goods in his possession. Inspector Gordon stated that a junk with a big cargo of charcoal got into difficulties at Cap Tee Mun. She was washed on the rocks, and a temporary matshed had to be erected for the shelter of the crew, on shore. During the night about 50 small craft came round and the junk, which was large one, was ransacked. The batch owners were taken off, and about 700 pieces of charcoal taken out of her, besides lacquers and other things. Even the vessel's water tank was taken away. This defendant had two pincers of goods in his possession.

Defendant said that the stuff was floating about the harbour and was picked up by fishing boats, from whom he bought it.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$20.

Another man was charged with the same offence. Inspector Gordon said this man had 75 pincers in his possession, much of it being hidden in a matshed and more under ferns and bracken on the hillside.

Defendant put up the same defence as the other man, adding that he had given \$40 for the stuff to some fishing people.

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

FINLAND VOTES INDEPENDENCE.

Bill Passed by Diet with Great Enthusiasm.

Helsingfors, July 19.—The bill whereby Finland seeks to wrest complete independence from Russia was adopted by the Diet amidst scenes of unexampled enthusiasm and solemnity.

A conflict with Russia is regarded as inevitable. The Socialist members of Parliament assert, however, that Petrograd has its hands too full with its own troubles to attempt repression.

Before the adoption of the bill a decision was taken on the question whether the measure should be treated as urgent or postponed until the next session. The decision in favour of urgency required a five-sixths' majority under article 60 of the Constitution, which the Socialist majority had agreed to respect. The decision involved the immediate voting on the bill, the result giving a two-thirds' majority necessary for the alteration of fundamental laws.

The announcement of the vote was received by prolonged cheering and cries of "Long live Finland" and "End Russian connection." The Diet thereafter rejected, 104 against 87, a proposal by M. Tales, member of the Young Finnish party, that the law, as prescribed by the Constitution, be submitted for皇室's approval or veto.

A final vote was taken on a resolution of M. Hornberg, member of the Swedish party, the import of which was that the Diet reserve the right to break the last bonds with Russia. The Hornberg resolution was defeated chiefly by the votes of the Socialists themselves, who stand for this policy, but object to following the initiative of the non-Socialist parties.

After the vote on the bill, the Senate prepared a statement to be read by Premier Tokoi announcing its resignation. The motive was that the Senate was appointed by the Russian Provisional Government as the inheritor of the Grand Duke of Finland's prerogatives, but as the Provisional Government's power in Finland was now abolished, the Senate lost local standing. It would remain in power only until the Diet appointed a new Senate.

The President of the Diet refused to accept the statement, on the ground that it was out of order. The statement will be made later. The general expectation is that M. Tokoi will be reappointed by the Diet, with a Cabinet consisting of representatives of the parties, pro rata, as heretofore.

As the Diet dispersed, there was a patriotic demonstration in the streets. M. Tokoi expressed his satisfaction at the Diet's coup d'état. "We may be sure of Finland's independence guarantee for all time."

WAR SAVINGS.

The Latest Subscription List.

We have received from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, a list of the official numbers of subscribers to the Association for the past month, during which about \$153,000 worth of Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. has been taken up. This shows subscriptions in Hongkong dollars totalling \$116,695, which, added previous lists, makes a total of \$768,375. \$215,89 in Straits currency, making this total \$16,183.75; \$226,11s., 8d. in sterling, the aggregate of which is now £990. 7s. 3d.; and Yen 95. Francs 580, and gold \$98.

In circulating the statement, the Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries state:—Still more members and more money are wanted, and we shall be pleased to give anyone full information as to the investment of any money he can spare, whether Hongkong dollars, Straits dollars, gold, yen, sterling or dividends, warrants of any currency. We propose to shortly issue an official list of members, but their official numbers and their investments will not be included.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Reuter announces that the Canton Government has declared war on Germany and Austria. It only now remains for Yunnan, Shaukiwan and Dumbell Island to sever diplomatic relations with the enemies of mankind.

1st. Hongkong Defence Corps member:—What section are you in?

2nd. Ditto:—Let me see; subsection 2 of Section 3 of No. 2 Platoon of "A" Company of Infantry Battalion—I've forgotten the rest.

This is what our Educated Comp. made of "Party Practice." He's missed his calling; he should have stage-managed the *Police Reserve Gazette* "hidden sentence" competition.

A High-Dollar Query:—Which would you rather be, a Hongkong Tommy or a Hongkong broker?

It was recently argued in Court that a Police Reservist was a Government servant and was therefore immune from being sued by money-lenders. Perhaps this explains the popularity of the Force.

We understand that Hongkong Tommies usually spend their week-ends calculating how much money they will owe the Government by the time the war ends.

What is a Khaki Puzzie? A man who belongs to the Hongkong Defence Corps but who is fitted out with a Volunteer uniform—badges, buttons and all.

An orator, a speaker of any kind, must not be dealt with too rigidly in the matter of his metaphors. But Sir E. Carson has chosen upon a figure of speech that has almost a success of ill-fortune. "They would never agree to peace so long as Prussia held its head above water, longing to trample under foot those liberties," &c. Yet if Prussia had kept her head above water, and had not so persistently kept it under water, we should have less trouble in finishing the war. And if, even with her head above water, she did no other trampling than trampling water, and trampled on no Justice and no Belgium, then Sir E. Carson might be content to have her out at sea.

According to a contemporary,

seven pieces of Chefoo silk received by the City Hall Work Party have been made up into officers' shorts. We're now wondering whether the old mosquito-netting applied for is to be converted into trousers.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Bryce's suggestion that we underestimate the value of the contact of races, and exaggerate that of heredity, sets eugenists quivering, says the *Daily Chronicle*. The dictum is an echo of a Romance lecture which he delivered 15 years ago. He has had opportunity since, both among the little peoples of the Near East and among Red Indians in the Great West, of testing his theory. He knew far too much of Armenia for the liking of the Turks. Abdal Hamid, expressing displeasure at his advance to Cabinet rank, crowded with joy when it was suggested to him that Mr. Bryce might find in Ireland a Macedonia of his own.

The Master of Balliol commands sympathy in his regret that the story of King Alfred and the cakes must go. When all the legends are refined away, so showing that Queen Eleanor did not suck the poison from her husband's wound, that probably there never was a Romulus or Remus, that the 300 Spartans who stayed Xerxes' army numbered many thousands, that Helen of Troy must have been a wrinkled witch when Paris fell victim to her "charm," that the words attributed to dying Caesar were never uttered, say more than Wellington's "Up, Guards, and at 'em!"—what then? What of the apparently impeccable remainder? The scientific historian is fallible, and not pitilessly impartial. In how many Anglican households is it realised that Cromwell, despite Ireland, was one of the mightiest forces we ever produced? Gladstone turned to the then Mr. John Morley open-eyed: "Do you consider, then, that Cromwell was a really great man?" We gently condemn Macaulay's partisan History today, but many of us wickedly rejoice that upon a given point he will say exactly that which we wish him to say. Cakes may go, but point of view will survive.

Mr. Churchill in his little battle with the man who twitted him upon his change of opinions could have cited "Dizzy" and Gladstone. But even had not his modesty prevented the comparison, policy possibly might. For Gladstone in his youth reads to us like a very Fraiser. When he was 24 he voted for Irish coercion, again t. the admission of Jews to Parliament, against the repeal of the Test Act, against military reforms, against the Ballot Act. He lived nobly to atone by passing some of the most important things he had first rejected, but he was a desperate fellow at the outset of his career.

There is comment on the fact that Mr. Churchill adopted a Scottish idiom when he addressed his Dundee constituents, employing the word "require" where an Englishman would say "want," "need," or "must." But what of Mr. Lloyd George, in his Queen's Hall speech? Association with one of his Chief Secretaries, who is a West of Scotland Scot, may have led the Prime Minister to say, "We are a slow people—not very quick in the up-take." Quick in the up-take" is a Scotticism, rendered in the North "gleg in the up tak

PERVERTED TRANSLATIONS.

IV: TO JUGGINS.

[*Masenes atoris edit regibus
O et praesidium et dulce dicitur nunc.*]

Juggins, who readest with such mild docility
The many verses penned by your Horatius,
Marking your sense of pain at their futility.
With nothing more explosive than "Good gracious!"
Accept these lines as due to your benignity.
And don't regard them as a fresh indignity!

"Sans gars," (You know how rare the ancient ditty)
There be who love to scoff in snorting motors,
Where Aberdeen presents a come that's pretty
But smells of Chinese incense mixed with blasters.
And tear round corners, or in brake-fit spasms
Hurl the swift Daimler past appalling obame.

Others there be, who, with a curious passion,
Top-dress the terrain in the Fan Ling valley;
Who strike a ball in complicated fashion,
And mark down every effort in a tally.
One strikes away! Bad language shows how next is he!
The ball flies true—and he is in an ecstasy.

Some seek the Sun Tin marshes (ho! but folly 'tis,)
And slaughter swine, they say, past any counting.
Some chase the deer across painful inequalities
On Lantao's Peak, for ever upward mounting.
Until the deer (who sees the humorous side of it!)
Trots right away from those who seek the hide of it.

It's due, no doubt, to faults in my upbringing,
But me for long cane chair 'neath shade o'er arching;
A decent gramophone 'beside me singing'
And a long glass to keep my throat from parching.
Just let me lounge, in an extended attitude,
And—I'll stop writing this, to show my gratitude.

E. W. B.

Hongkong, September 10, 1917.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Causes and Remedies.

With commendable promptitude the eight Commissions appointed by the Prime Minister on June 12 to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest completed their labours and in July presented their reports. In view of the urgency of dealing with a situation which threatened to impede the industrial activities necessary for the prosecution of the war, Mr. Lloyd George requested that the reports should be completed by July 12, and in a prefatory note the Secretary to the Commissioners records that on the morning of July 13 the whole of them were in the printer's hands.

From the summary prepared by Mr. G. N. Barnes, Minister of Pensions, it was shown that the Commissioners have arrived at certain definite conclusions as to the causes of unrest, and as to the remedies which should be applied. Subjects of universal complaint are:

The high cost of food and the unequal distribution of supplies. Restrictions imposed by the Munitions of War Act, and want of confidence as to the restoration of trade union rules.

Administration of the Military Service Act; and the lack of co-operation between Government Departments dealing with labour.

Acute, but less widespread sources of grievance include lack of housing, liquor restrictions, industrial fatigue, and Workmen's Compensation Act payments.

Recommendations on these and other subjects are made by the Commissioners, who bear testimony to the strong feeling of patriotism which generally actuated both employers and employed. In the appended report these proposals are set out in detail, but it may be noted that, as regards the all-important question of food, they urge that there should be an immediate reduction in price, and that the increased cost should be borne to some extent by the Government.

The chief recommendations were:

1. Food Prices.—There should be an immediate reduction in price, the increased price of food being borne to some extent by the Government, and a better system of distribution is required.

2. Industrial Councils, &c. The principle of the Whitley Report should be adopted; each trade should have constitution.

3. Changes with a view to further increase of output should be made the subject of an authoritative statement by the Government.

4. Labour should take part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants.

An Air Raid Victim.

An inquest was held recently on William Murray, sixty-four, insurance broker. A portion of a bomb fell on his office during the recent air raid, and he died of heart failure and toxæmia due to gas gangrene, the result of injuries to his leg.

INSURANCE CLAIM.

Interesting Legal Argument.

The Justice Judge, (Mr. Justice Gouper) has been occupied in the Summary Court to-day hearing argument in the insurance claim for \$500 brought by the Yang Fong firm, of Kowloon, against the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Hongkong.

The facts on which the claim is based are that the premises of the firm at Kowloon were burned down through the accidental over-turning of an oil lamp, but the Insurance Company contend that the fighting which took place in the street between the troops of Lung Chai-kwong and "The People's Army" was responsible for the outbreak, and that by the terms of the policy they were not liable for damage caused by such a fire. The hearing of the case on the facts was concluded some time ago, His Lordship deciding in favour of the defendants. He found that the fire was caused by the fighting and not by the upsetting of a lamp. The legal points raised were left over, and it was these which were argued to-day.

Mr. O. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) defended.

Mr. Potter first addressed the Court, and said that the only question was whether certain words in the policy made it clear that the conditions in the English form of policy applied.

The conditions were not printed on Chinese policies but words were printed stating that the English form applied. The plain- tiff seemed to have been well aware of that fact, for he had stated in cross-examination "If the soldiers had deliberately set the place on fire, I would not have brought this claim. I know that my policy does not cover that." He would call evidence to prove that the Chinese words on the policy did refer to the English form of conditions and that it was understood that they applied. If His Lordship found against him, he would be leaving the road open for actions to be brought against Chinese Companies for any burning during the past six years, due to any cause whatever.

His Lordship agreed that it was only a question as to whether the Chinese policy incorporated the words in the English conditions.

Mr. Potter replied that that was merely a question of fact, and called Cheung Choy, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who stated that the words on the document meant that if the insured wanted to know the conditions of the policy, he had to go to the English clauses in an English policy. He admitted that the words might mean "Articles of Association," but not in the context in which they were used.

Evidence was also given by the Manager of the Insurance Company, who said that he had never seen a Chinese policy containing the conditions. There were always words referring to the English policies of the Company.

His Lordship asked why the conditions were not printed in Chinese and put on the policy.

Mr. Potter said that they had before them very many Companies' policies and they could not find one with the conditions printed on. He supposed that the conditions were so voluminous that to print a translation would require a great deal of paper.

There were no less than twenty conditions on the back of an English policy, and they were printed in very small type.

His Lordship:—It would be very desirable if the conditions could be printed with the policies.

Mr. Potter agreed.

The witness went on to state that the policy was never intended to cover every sort of fire, but only fire caused by accident.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, he admitted that new conditions had been printed since the fire, and another clause had been added.

After further evidence had been given, argument proceeded, Mr. Alabaster contending that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from the Company.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 18, 1917:

Receipts Aggregate for week. 36 weeks.

This Year: ... \$14,451 \$483,757

Last Year: ... 15,849 524,714

Increase: ... 1,398 38,957

Decrease: ...

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of our Mr. S. D. SETNA we have authorized Mr. P. N. COOPER to Sign the Firm per Procurator.

S. D. SETNA & CO.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO
VIA HONOLULU
& JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th September, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 16th Sept. at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 20th Sept. at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept. 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

SAKURA BEER



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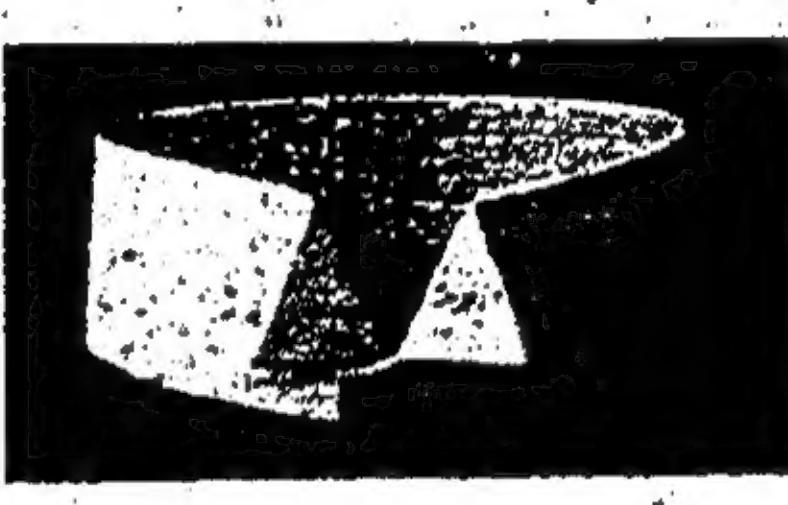
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Superintendent.



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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Capo Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shantung, Shantou, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Naha Maru Capt. Noma Capt. Higo	WED., 12th Sept., 12,500 (Sept. at noon) MON., 8th Oct., 12,500 (Oct. at noon).
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	THURSDAY, 9th Sept., 8,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriawa	TUES., 25th Sept., 21,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mirano Maru Capt. Frase	TUES., 25th Sept., 16,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Skaga Maru Capt. Komatsuwa	SATUR., 10th Oct., 12,500 (Oct. at 11 a.m.)
KOBE	Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	SUN., 23rd Oct., 9,600 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Gotō	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., 8,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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PERSIA MARU	8,600	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	25th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th Nov.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Nov.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	

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Steamers. Tons.

Steamer.	Tons.
ANTAR MARU	14,500
KIYŌ MARU	17,200
SEIYŌ MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	11th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI, CIEOO & TIENSIN	Hulchow	12th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	16th Sept. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong September 10, 1917.

CONFUCIUS CHANNEL.

Notice is given that in consequence of the shoal that has been located at the north-western entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River, the following alterations in buoyage have been made:—The Centaur Lower Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 40 feet of water on the southern side of the channel, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy, Mason Point Beacon bears N. 51° E. distant 5.84 miles. The Centaur Upper Buoy has been moved and its navigating colour changed, from red to black. It is now moored in abt. 58 feet of water on the southern side of the channel and the northern edge of the shoal, and from the Buoy, Mason Point Beacon bears N. 51° E. distant 6.14 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of spring tides. Tap changes are apparently taking place in this section of the river, it should be navigated with caution.

PROTECTION FROM SUBMARINES.

To render merchantmen and transports immune to submarine attack by means of floating steel nets, towed alongside is an interesting proposal that has been submitted to the Government for consideration.

The barriers would consist of a series of airight cylinders, each supporting a steel net that would extend to a depth slightly below that at which a submarine's missile travels.

The barriers would be towed on either side of a vessel, or fleet, at a distance of 200 or 300ft. For this purpose seagoing tugs, or steam yachts of light draft, could be employed.

It is estimated that in good weather a powerful tug could tow a 600-foot barrier at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour.

Under present conditions the plan would only be employed in the submarine zones, but, if necessity dictated, ships could be convoyed all the way from port of departure to destination.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday the 31st May, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's

Plant, Machinery, Land and Stock, is \$11,548.52 which in account together with the sum of \$11,548.52 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$29,068.53 which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,500.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$11,538.53.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MAY, 1917.

Dr.		Cr.
LIABILITIES.	\$	cts.
SHARE CAPITAL.		
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each.....	\$1,000,000	
Issued 7,008 shares at \$10 each.....	70,000	00
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.		
SUNDAY CREDITORS including General Managers'.	20,723	72
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Balance as per last account.....	\$19,048.52	
Profit for the year.....	19,048.52	
	39,096	32
ASSETS.	\$	cts.
Machinery, Molding Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Presses, Crucible Chamber, etc., all rights to secret processes as per last account.....	\$83,953.17	
Less gold, etc.....	31.23	
	83,921.94	
Less Depreciation.....	6,227.72	
Additions during the year.....	877.41	15
Value of 4 Launches as per last account.....	8,420.00	00
Less Depreciation.....	450.00	
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account.....	810.00	
Less Depreciation.....	81.00	
Stock in trade.....	\$27,649.70	
Less Depreciation.....	785.39	
Work in Progress.....	26,864.31	
Accounts Receivable.....	6,000	00
Cash at Bank and in hand.....	15,574	10
P.Cash 167.56		
	7,439	10
	143,203	27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Interest Account.....	420	00	By Balance Working Account.....	22,117	79
Auditor's Fees.....	210	00			
Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock, etc., written off.....	720	61			
Profit on the year.....	19,048.52				
	29,117	79			

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found to be in accordance therewith.
I have examined all the information and explanations I have received. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$11,269.56. Subject of the foregoing observation is my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and explanation given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS.

How They Cheered the King.

British Headquarters, Franco-July 17.—The King during his recent visit to the front inspected a large proportion of the Australian troops in France.

The divisions were looking magnificently well; healthier probably than they had ever been in the history of the Australian Imperial Force. One division was holding military sports on the day of the King's visit. The ground was beautifully marked and appointed. There is such perfection and precision, in the arrangements of these sports meetings now, that the officers and men come to look upon the military staff work as part of their daily life. It is something unseen on any sports ground in peace time.

It was like a brilliant Queenland day. The midday sun streamed down on the great ring, around which crowded thousands of sunburnt, cheerful men. The sky rang with cheers as the King drove up to a neat pavilion. Four smart companies from the Brigades and Pioneers presented arms, and then, wheeled to the right and left, while another magnificent body of men marched up to shirts and short breeches, with their sleeves rolled up. At a movement of their leader's hand they were instantaneously in the first position for physical training, and performed a scheme of exercises whose precision was flawless.

They were no sooner clear of the ground than a battery of Field Artillery drove up at a gallop. It is unusual for Field Artillery to gallop on ceremonial occasions, but the was done perfectly. They unlimbered, fired, primed, limbered up, and then marched past at a trot, every wheel being aligned, and the men and horses looking so proud and well, and generally magnificent, that the whole ring broke into cheers. This was followed by an obstacle race between four platoons in full kit, over six of the most formidable barriers. The first was a plain

wall, with a six-foot sheer drop; then a water ditch, crossed only by stakes, then a wide trench, with a six-foot sheep-dip; then a ten-foot log wall; then a six-foot trench; and then a wide water ditch, crossed by single planks. Despite their heavy loads, not one man slipped in the water or fell at the jumps. On the contrary, the teams finished fresh, in fact time. The King walked with General Birdwood to each obstacle as the men tackled it. They went to see the exercise in which they used both rifle and bayonet, which with the Australians, is always a keen, realistic performance. Four Bent wagons were then taken to pieces, refitted, and marched past looking extraordinarily smart. Next came three horse ambulances in beautiful order, the men picking up and carrying off stretchers.

Lastly, the Signallers carried out a scheme of laying telephone lines, signalling, and reeling up the line, and galloping off. The whole thing was done with such swing that it was only three quarters of an hour from the time the King arrived on the ground to the moment when this exercise was finished, and he left amid cheers.

Some distance along the road he met our Australian troops—splendid, sunburnt masses—alternately along each side of the road, who cheered him as he drove slowly past with General Birdwood, being introduced to brigadiers and brigade staffs on the way. Australian troops never, even after Menz Camp, looked better than at present. The sports which the King saw are typical of those which great numbers of units managed to hold at one time or other during the summer.

Why He Stopped the Train. A man, summoned at Stratford Police Court for pulling the communication cord on a Midland train, said he had been drinking with some friends, and after entering the train he went to sleep. He awoke suddenly, and, thinking he was in a motor-car, he jumped up and rang the bell-barrier. He was fined 20s.

LONDON IN WAR TIME.

A Frenchman's Impressions.

"The air of England is always tonic, energy is everywhere in the gestures and disciplined activity of this magnificent people. . . . They make war with the same qualities that they apply to business; it is simply a new aspect of business, which one must meet with tranquillity, calm and all the immemorial virtues, of which a long history has proved the efficacy. And that is admirable."

Thus writes a contributor to the *Revue Bleue*. His impressions are the more interesting and possibly the more valuable because they were not written for publication and are unsigned.

London is less affected by the war than Paris, and its poles with a sort of astonishment, the overflowing life of our streets, their cosmopolitan character, and the "Imperialism" of the Strand, with its cohorts of Colonial soldiers. No longer the top-hat dominates the landscape; even the military uniform, which is everywhere, has, he finds, a certain civilian note about it and yet keeps its distinction.

And there is in striking sentence to explain this new mental climate of England: "Only the young have direct experience of war, and thus age loses its principal title to command. There is only one cry in the Press, 'Place aux Jeunes!'

With the eye of the observer and man of taste, he notes the costumes in the streets, and finds the Englishwoman wearing her millinery and dresses as well as one wears them in Paris. And then he visits Eton, and dreams he revels in the setting and is the signs of the old classical culture, but he reflects that old Eton is dead. Its scholars—those who do not sleep the last sleep—will return transformed from the plains of Artois.

"The old college sleeps in the melancholy of things that die; it will awaken no more." He re-enters London at night—familiouls London, with its dimly lighted streets full of soldiers, under the minnie of a mist probed by the searchlight.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Election of Ministers.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of September 10:

Six Ministers were elected by the Special Parliament yesterday, as follows:—Tang Shao-yi, Finance; Wong Ching-ting (Speaker of the Parliament), Foreign; Chung Kai-yu (a commander of Yunnan troops); Military; Wu Hua-man, Communications; Una Pak-kwong, Navy; and Ssu Hua-yeo, Interior.

Dr. Ssu Yat-sen arrived from Whampoa yesterday dressed in his Generals uniform, being escorted to the Parliament by a body of soldiers. All the M.P.'s met him and amidst the discharging of guns and the playing of bands he was escorted into the hall. After the President's speech, Dr. Sun went before the National flag, and gave three bows. The ceremony was thus completed. The Tao-chuan, the Civil Governor and Cheng Pak-kwong were not present.

As native coal is unsuitable for the warships, the Taucan has complied with the request made by Ching Pak-kwong to import a few thousand tons of coal from Tonkin. He has also agreed to vote \$80,000 monthly for the payment of sailors.

It seems that the Civil Governor has disregarded the Provincial Assembly since entering office. No official notification has been sent to the Assembly of his appointment.

The Provincial Authority has received instructions from the Ministry of Communications that in consequence of declaring war on Germany and Austria official communications may henceforth be transmitted via Hongkong without being censored. Therefore the previous notice that all important matters should not be sent via Hongkong is cancelled in order to avoid delay.

Why He Stopped the Train. A man, summoned at Stratford Police Court for pulling the communication cord on a Midland train, said he had been drinking with some friends, and after entering the train he went to sleep. He awoke suddenly, and, thinking he was in a motor-car, he jumped up and rang the bell-barrier. He was fined 20s.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Dividend of Twelve Per Cent.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the last yearly meeting of the shareholders held at the Head Office of this bank at Yokohama on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. annum for the half year ended the 30th June, 1917, to add to the reserve fund £1,800,000.00 and carry forward the sum of £1,220,000.00 to the next account.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon at about 124 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N., moving W.

The following telegram was received at 10.30 a.m. today:

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparsi, moving W. or W.N.W.

Annual Fete.

We are requested to inform the public that the annual *Fête des Fleurs*, in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will take place this year on the 30th inst. The usual programme of the fete will be issued next week.

Pawned Uniform.

At the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. J. B. Wood heard the case, in which messenger, in the employ of the Audit Office, was charged with pawning his uniform, the property of the Government. He pleaded guilty. It was stated that he pawned the garments because he could not meet his expenses. His wages were \$9 a month with quarters and uniform. His Worship ordered him to pay \$8, the amount required to redeem the clothes and also a fine of \$20.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

During August the following work has been done by the Hongkong branch of the above Guild:

City Hall Working Party under Mrs. Stubbs—August 2nd, case despatched to R.A.O.R. Depot, Bombay, containing—52 vests, 25 night shirts, 35 shirts, 4 silk shirts, 90 handkerchiefs, 17 pairs of slippers, 2 bed boots, 9 pairs of operation stockings, 40 eye bandages, 11 head bandages, 2 holdalls, 31 scrubbers, 2 pairs woolen pants; 450 milk covers. Aug. 7th, case to R.A.O.R. Depot, Bombay, containing—29 pillows, 40 pairs of pyjamas, 29 shrouds, 23 bed jackets, 1 reversible bed jacket, 46 vests, 2 night shirts, 6 pyjamas, 5 handkerchiefs, 7 scrubbers. Aug. 16th 2 cases sent to R.A.O.R. Depot, Bombay, containing—52 vests, 35 shirts, 35 night shirts, 40 vests, 35 bed jackets, 3 pairs of bed boots, 32 pairs of slippers, 141 handkerchiefs, 9 shrouds, 23 milk covers, 8 shreds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops.

Union Church Working Party, under Mrs. Macomachie.—One case to the Scottish Horse containing—162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 186 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 38 pairs of knee caps, 60 pairs of mittens. One case to R.A.O.R. Depot, Bombay, containing—233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 80 pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many-tail bandages, 9 shrouds.

Naval and Dockyard, under Mrs. Sandeman.—20 shirts, 36 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 scrubbings, 13 knee caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 8 shreds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops.

Peak Club, under Mrs. Sandeman.—372 roller bandages, 696 shrouds, 42 many-tail bandages, 1 cold dressing.

Naval and Dockyard, under Mrs. Sandeman.—20 shirts, 36 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 scrubbings, 13 knee caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 8 shreds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops.

Mr. Sandeman.—20 shirts, 36 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 scrubbings, 13 knee caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 8 shreds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops.

Union Church Working Party, under Mrs. Macomachie.—One case to the Matron of the 33rd General Hospital, Mesopotamia, from Hongkong; of bandages sent to many home hospitals from Hongkong, end of ginger which was especially welcome during the bitter weather in France.

(4) A. D. HICKLING.

Bor. Sec.

Russian Tea Experts in Japan. Four Russian tea conditioning officers are on a visit to Japan to inspect Japan's tea producing districts. They will also inspect Oolong, tea manufacturers in Formosa, Japan.

Catholic Women's League, under Miss Louise—8 pairs

35. A DAY FOR ARMY PAY.

GOLF.

Demand by 150 Trade Unions.

An unusual course was taken by the General Federation of Trade Unions in inviting members of Parliament to attend a conference of its affiliated associations on August 1 at the House of Commons to consider the question of soldiers' and sailors' pay. In the accompanying circular reference is made to the "extraordinary departure from normal methods," but it is added, "the excuse is to be found in the abnormal conditions, and the unions' appreciation of the fact that the welfare of the service men is a matter for all."

With the circular is the following "proposal to improve the position of sailors and soldiers":—

"The Government has paid for the material things it required for the war, it has expended its financial assistance and credit to bank and private concerns, and it would act illogically if it hesitated to meet the demand for payment for that human element without which States cannot exist or wars be made. Surely the human element voluntarily places itself at the service of the State, it is the duty of any Government to pay for this at least as fairly as it pays for its coal and its corn."

So wrote the management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in September 1914. Since then the committee has consistently pressed for financial consideration for the sailors and soldiers whose devotion has saved Britain from invasion and disintegration.

All things that the sailor and soldier need have increased enormously in price, and where British battalions are brigaded alongside Colonial troops, the Britisher can only look at commodities and curse the parsimony which gives him one-sixth of the pay the Australian and New Zealander receives.

The hardships of the millions who have made allotments to wives or parents can be better imagined than described, and many of these men have left situations in which the remuneration left a considerable margin for comforts and even luxuries. Six-pence per day is a scandalous sum to offer; and even this pitiable sum is subject to deductions. It is no decent for those who stay at home to talk of patriotism while this scandal continues.

The Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions therefore demands:—

(1) That the minimum net allowance of any British soldier as from July 1, 1917, shall be 3s. per day.

(2) That the Government provides and pays from July 1, 1917, all allotments to wives and other dependents.

The duty of securing these improvements in the soldier's position rests upon the whole community, but Parliament is the determining authority and because of this the Management Committee of the federation has determined to ask every member of the House of Commons and the House of Lords for his adhesion to this programme of naval and military reform. The committee will also invite members of both Houses of Parliament to a conference to be held in London at an early date.

In the meantime, the committee trusts that those who have borne none of the hardships of active service will not allow their sense of justice to be warped by exaggerated estimates of cost or unworthy suggestions of demobilisation.

The circular is issued and signed by order and on behalf of the 150 trade unions affiliated to the General Federation.

Soldier's Political Rights.

A non-commissioned officer or private is at liberty, said Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, in the House recently, to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament if inclined to do so. The extent to which a soldier could join an association was governed by the King's Regulations.—Replying to a question by Mr. Ponsonby, the Under Secretary said he had never denied that the giving of a vote to the soldier carried the right of association.

influence of Links on Class of Game.

There is little doubt but that the peculiarities of particular links are prone to have a strong bearing upon the class of game that its devotees are inclined to develop, says an American exchange. Although it may not naturally follow that a player who hails from a certain course will of necessity produce a stamp of game which bears a certain resemblance to that of his fellow-golfers from that particular centre, still there are similarities to be found in the manner in which they all play certain individual strokes, and, moreover, in their partiality for the playing of strokes in a certain defined way.

As an instance, the course at St. Andrews invariably leaves a strong imprint upon the game of those who originally learned the rudiments thereon. Every golfer who has hailed from St. Andrews is, more or less, a master of the running approach, and one occasionally finds comparatively indifferent players running the ball up to the hole over hill and dale with a degree of ease and accuracy which is in every way worthy of the leading exponents of the game. To many players, this shot—which has to commence its career with a slight loft, and then upon landing career over undulating ground as if there were no such things as hills and hollows to impede its progress—appears an extremely difficult one to play, as they find that for some reason or other the ball has a habit of refusing to run up, the hills in the correct and orthodox manner, and in place of proceeding on its journey with smoothness and dispatch will persist in catching all the possible obstructions which happen to be in the way.

For their failure they will, without hesitation, blame the combination of the lie of the ground and ill-fortune. But the expert St. Andrews player will tell them that the failure was due to neither the peculiarities of the ground nor to ill-luck, but simply to the fact that the ball was not struck in a manner essential for the playing of such a stroke, for it is invariably fatal to play the shot in the manner in which so many approach shots have to be played—that is, by imparting spin to the ball. And it must be acknowledged that the majority of golfers do attempt to play the shot in this manner, mainly for the reason that they know no other, and it is true that a ball played with spin is more apt to be influenced by the inequalities in the ground than the ball played without spin.

Old-time Scotch golfers will tell you that the correct way to play this running shot is with what they term the rising club, which, it is presumed, means its upward journey by the time it meets the ball. But to the modern way of thinking this is a peculiarly difficult method of striking the ball with any degree of accuracy, as there is a strong inclination to raise the head at the time of striking, and this action will inevitably result in a half-topped or topped shot. On the other hand, however, the fact of half-topping the ball will, no doubt, have much the same effect as if it was struck absolutely correctly; in truth, more than one instructor on the game has been known to advise his pupil to half-top the shot—a piece of advice which would certainly appear to err on the dangerous side, as there is so very little margin for error between the half-topped shot and the badly topped one.

Japan's Insurance Holdings.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo) reports that in July the insurance companies of Japan held 3,617,955 policies, amounting to Y.5,413,254.20:—

	Total Policies	Amount
Life	1,946,815	1,221,369.26
Conscription	3,000	50,815.88
Accident	14,763	50,815.88
Fire	1,252,117	3,214,010.10
Marine	61,603	833,465.28
Freight	6,850	18,500.12
Other	39,466	19,351.98
Total.	3,617,955	5,413,254.20

British Spinning Operations Restricted.

Among the present generation of golfers, one seldom comes across a player who manipulates this running approach in the same neat, accurate manner than the old school of golfers was wont to. This may be due to the fact that the present day resilient ball makes the playing of the shot a comparatively simple affair. In the days of the hard racing ball, the playing of the running approach was a much more difficult and complex affair than it is nowaday, as it was something of a feat to induce the gutta-percha ball

to run along the ground for any great distance, and the shot played with any appreciable amount of spin imparted to it would of a surety give up the ghost upon meeting the first obstacle in its path.

To-day there are more approach shots played on the running method than there ever were in times of old. One remarkable thing in connection with this stroke is that the absolute beginner appears to find little difficulty in playing it. He may be wrong in his judgment of distance and inaccurate in his sense of direction, but the problem of making the ball run truly over small obstructions presents no terrors to him. It is only when he has once learned to impart underspin to a ball that he realises the difficulty of playing a shot which is better when brought off without it.

Not long since a player was observed turning in the head of his club deliberately, with the avowed intention of correcting a tendency to sky his drives, and the only consequence of his novel remedy was that he now skied his drives off the top edge of the face instead of off the centre, with even worse consequences than before. Luckily it is not generally a matter of any difficulty for a player to tell when the clubhead is not meeting the ball properly. The very feel of the stroke ought to warn him, and a little more carelessness in grip and swing should put the matter right.

On the other hand, it may be due to no mere twisting of the clubhead, but to some error in the swing itself. If the lower edge of the club plays whack on the ground behind the ball the most likely explanation is that the player is standing too close up to his ball. Curiously enough, Yen 370 being quoted for delivery in January, February, and March, Yen 350 in April, May, and June, and Yen 330 for delivery in the latter half of next year.

Increasing Spindles in Japan. The spinning mills of Japan have since the outbreak of the war planned to increase the number of their spindles by over a million, but owing to the difficulties in the import facilities from Great Britain, the plans have as yet not been realised to any marked extent. Many of the companies have turned their eyes to the machine world of the United States, but in a time when the price of steel is at such a level, the price of spindles is quoted at so high a figure that the companies have withdrawn their ideas of obtaining machines there. It was a bright idea, says the *Japan Times*, to buy second-hand machines from China for a large part of the spindles owned by the textile mills in China have to lie idle, on account of the high price and the shortage of raw materials.

After investigation, however, it was found that the spindles were too old and it did not pay to purchase them, instead of waiting until facilities for import should return. The Spinning Association's statistics show the number of spindles in operation in Japan at the end of June as 2,941,930, an increase of only 66,298 as compared with the end of 1916.

If the player endeavours to correct this by drawing himself up; or by drawing his hands in toward his body just before the club reaches the ball, he will assuredly find himself slicing as well. In fact, the minor errors which are wont to accompany the great error of taking ground are endless in their variety. Andrew Kirkaldy is reported to have expressed his contempt for what he calls "polka" golfers—the kind that play first off the heel, and then off the toe. There are quite a few players in this class, who sin simply through carelessness; and then they wonder why only a few of their drives travel any distance.

Japan's Insurance Holdings.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo) reports that in July the insurance companies of Japan held 3,617,955 policies, amounting to Y.5,413,254.20:—

	Total Policies	Amount
Life	1,946,815	1,221,369.26
Conscription	3,000	50,815.88
Accident	14,763	50,815.88
Fire	1,252,117	3,214,010.10
Marine	61,603	833,465.28
Freight	6,850	18,500.12
Other	39,466	19,351.98
Total.	3,617,955	5,413,254.20

British Spinning Operations Restricted.

Among the present generation of golfers, one seldom comes across a player who manipulates this running approach in the same neat, accurate manner than the old school of golfers was wont to. This may be due to the fact that the present day resilient ball makes the playing of the shot a comparatively simple affair. In the days of the hard racing ball, the playing of the running approach was a much more difficult and complex affair than it is nowaday, as it was something of a feat to induce the gutta-percha ball

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Embargo on Wheat. Advices from Seattle report that the Canadian Government has prohibited the export of wheat to the United States. The Grain Control Board of Canada has fixed the price of wheat at \$2.40 per bushel.

Mexican Import Tariff. The Official Gazette contains a dispatch from the Japanese Charge d'affaires in Mexico which reports a temporary change in the Mexican import tariff operative from August 15th last to the end of December next, in respect to certain cotton textiles and yarn.

Silk Imports into France. A Japanese official dispatch received by the Foreign Office from Paris on the 21st ult., says that under date of the 14th instant the French Government issued an announcement fixing the quantity of raw silk to be imported from China, Japan, and British India at 4,000,000 kilo.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Even when the market for sulphate of ammonia went over the Yen 300 level some time ago, prices were regarded as extraordinarily high. Quotations have since been steadily on the upgrade, but actual business has now been concluded at Yen 415 per ton for delivery in September and October, the price showing an advance of no less than Yen 20 from the preceding day. Quotations for long forward contracts are also quite high. Yen 370 being quoted for delivery in January, February, and March, Yen 350 in April, May, and June, and Yen 330 for delivery in the latter half of next year.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS: SA-SALES;
B-BUYERS: N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H.K. & S. Banks s. \$575

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. 2220

North Chinas n. 110

Unions n. 790

Yangtzes n. 1,073 \$191

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$131

H.K. Fires n. \$300

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$174

Indos (Def.) n. \$29

Indos (Pref.) n. \$86

Shells n. 102/6

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$92

Malabons n. \$29

MING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats n. t. 1



The Cigarette with the Pedigree

KING HENRY VII

King Henry the Seventh belongs the honour of being one of the first to encourage the exploration of unknown lands, for in 1497 he gave a Commission to Cabot and his sons; this enterprise of the Crown associated Bristol with the discovery of the Mainland of America. The House of Wills was early to recognise that it mattered little how well cigarettes were made unless also they reached the far away corners of the world in perfect condition — the use of the patent air-tight tin and the tinfoil wrappers constitutes the crowning act in the manufacture and distribution of their products. By these means the "Three Castles" Cigarettes come to you unimpaired by the action of any climate however deleterious.

"There's no sweater Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the well known **"THREE CASTLES"** The Virginians
W.D.&H.Q.WILLS. Bristol & London, England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE

Another Telegram Urges It.

The President and the Prime Minister have received a telegram from General Yin Chang-heng advocating the sending of troops to Europe. In the telegram General Yin states that it is a shame if China does not actually participate in the war now that it has been declared upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. He suggests that less than a thousand soldiers should first be dispatched to the Eastern Front if one hundred thousand men are not available at the present time.

General Yin Chang-heng is a native of Szechuan. He studied at the Officers' Training School in Japan for a number of years, and graduated with high honours. After the first Revolution he was appointed Tutor of Szechuan, and Occupation Commissioner of Szechuan Frontier. It was he who restored order in that province and suppressed disturbances. When the Tibetan troops were invading the province, nobody was able to stop the invasion. He was appointed to command the troops for driving out the Tibetans. He succeeded in defeating them and recovered the frontier of Szechuan for the Government. He has written a number of books on military science, one of which is called "General Principles for Military Officers, Military Morality, etc."

His telegram to both the President and the Prime Minister states:

"I wish to congratulate the President and the Prime Minister for their declaration of war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. This is a masterly stroke, and allow me to express my admiration for your sagacious decision."

"But it is a shame if we do not actually participate in the war, after having declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is not a disgrace if we participate in the fighting and are defeated. Should we be able to send one hundred thousand men to fight our enemies, our national prestige will greatly

"BERLIN ARROGANCE."

Dutch Comment on German Claim for Compensation.

Amsterdam, July 21.—The *Handelsblad* expresses great satisfaction at the timely communication issued by the Dutch Government, to the effect that representations made to Great Britain about the attack on German merchant vessels were made on its own initiative and without pressure from any other quarter. The journal says that the tone employed by the German Reichstag about the incident is offensively arrogant, and the strong German demand for compensation must cause annoyance here. The *Handelsblad* adds:

"The country which without

any shadow of right sinks our

merchant ships, and to whose

sailors' illegal acts is attributable

the fact that 10,000 of Dutch

tonnage have been destroyed

and Dutch sailors' lives lost—

the country which completely

disregards our protests against

such acts haughtily demands

from us that we should get com-

pensation paid for a couple of

her ill-gotten ships.

The paper goes on to say that it does not know what the Dutch Government will do. Probably it will press for compensation, but in doing so it is certain that it will not act because Germany demands something, but exclusively because Holland desires to oppose the violation of Dutch territorial waters, and to prevent trespassers from gaining any advantage by such violation.

Berliner

NOTICES

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE Michaelmas Term begins on SATURDAY, September 15th.

Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

ASAHI BEER



Mitsui Gussan Kotscha

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POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Sea are dispatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

Registered and Parcel mails clear 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

MAIRS CLOSE TO DAY.

Holbow—Per CORNELIA 11th Sept. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Weihaiwei—Chefoo & Tientsin—Per RUEICHOW, 12th Sept. 9 a.m.

American Mail: Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai & N. China (Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America (through via Vancouver)—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 12th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow—Per HUPEH, 12th Sept. noon.

Haihung—Per KOSHIN MARU, 12th Sept. 2 p.m.

Bangkok—Per YUSANG, 12th Sept. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KOSHIN MARU, 13th Sept. 2 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tukao, & Aiping—Per SOSHO MARU, 13th Sept. 9 a.m.

Holbow & Haiphong—Per HANOI, 13th Sept. 11 a.m.

Australian Mail: Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kebo, Homgulu San Francisco—Per ECUADOR, 13th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

San Francisco (Direct)—Per THOR, 13th Sept. 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SINKIANG, 13th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 11, 1917.

Australian Mail: 1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gale, a half, lightning, a squall, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a thunder, visibility, a dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

SATURDAY, 15th September.

American Mail: Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai & N. China (Japan via M. J. V. Co. & Tacoma—Per MEXICO MARU, 15th Sept. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUL, 15th Sept. 5 p.m.

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

SUNDAY, 16th September.

American Mail: Shanghai, N. China, Japan via N.asaki, Honolulu, Canada via United States, Central & South America—Per SAN FRANCISCO—Per ORANGE, 16th Sept. 1 p.m. Registration 15th Sept. 3 p.m.; Eastern Ind. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUMMING, 16th Sept. 3 p.m.

in morning, in afternoon.

POST OFFICE.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 11th 10h 35m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 122° E., moving W. at 8 to 12 mph.

September 11th 12h 2m.—Pressure has increased in very few degrees throughout the area, except in the vicinity of the Yellow Sea, and the Balingtan Chan etc. where it has decreased considerably. An anticyclone is central to the east of Hokkaido and another appears to be developing over N. China. The northern typhoon has moved to the Yellow Sea to the S.E. of Weihaiwei, another typhoon is advancing from the Pacific on a westerly track; it is situated near Aja ri, N. Luzon, this morning.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.91 inches against an average of 69.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO MORROW

District: Forecast: N.E. winds moderate to fresh fair.

2 Formosa Channel — N.E. winds strong.

3 South coast of China be- The same tween H.K. and Lemock as So. L.

4 South coast of China be- The same tween H.K. and Hainan as So. L.

China Coast Meteorological Register. September 11, a.m.

Station: Hour: Barometer: Temperature: Humidity: Winds: Dylem: S.E. Weather:

Vestock 6a 20.03 61 ee 8 or

Nemuro 30.03 ee 1

Hakodate 30.25 ee 1

Tokio 30.24 unu 0

Kochi 30.11 5

Nagasaki 30.07 5

Kagima 30.06 waw 1

Oshima 30.44 5

Amoy 30.29 ee 1

Bonin Is. 30.08 5

Whaiho 6a 29.58 63 72 n 2

Hankow 29.79 81 73 e 4 b

Chinkiang 29.57 70 94 waw 1

Shanghai 29.95 72 92 waw 1

Gulf of P. 29.82 83 87 n 1

Amoy 29.79 83 75 w 2

Swatow 1a 29.70 75 86 ee 6 r

Tsachu 29.73 72 n 2 b

Taiwan 29.76 75 79 nce 4 b

Kouhun 29.76 79 79 nce 4 b

P'dores 29.76 79 nce 2 c

Canton 29.82 76 82 n 2 c

Gap Rock 29.77 80 63 nce 2 c

Macao 29.78 79 84 nce 2 c

Wuchu 29.86 83 63 n 1 b

Phukot 29.82 75 86 ee 6 r

Phuket 29.82 75 86 ee 6 r

Tourane 29.79 73 nce 2 c

C. St. J. 29.70 77 26 n 7 r

Dayuan 29.75 75 94 ee 6 r

Manila 29.69 81 80 ee 4 b

Laguna 29.75 75 94 ee 6 r

Tacoban 29.76 75 86 ee 6 r

Surigao 29.76 75 86 ee 6 r

Guam 420 29.86 72 n 6 b

Laruan 6 29.76 81 95 ee 2 b

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